AUSTIN WILLEY, EDITOR.
BROWN THURSTON, PUBLISHER.

All Men are Created Equal .-- Declaration of Independence.

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UNICATIONS are to be addressed to the EDITOR.

SE LETTERS to the PUBLISHER, and both, post-

## THE FARMER.

MANUFACTURE OF FLAX.

If flax could be cheaply and easily preparations, the second of the second of

following are some of the particu-this new method of preparing

mechanical.

The process is very simple; so siminate it may be comprehended and coned by a child.

The process is not expensive, being iderably cheaper than the old method

assiderably cheaper than the old method steeping.

4. It is a process by which the whole Art is completed in a few hours.

5. It dresses the flax in such a way as veve the fiber perfectly clean and sound, as can be said of no other process.

6. It so dresses and prepares it, that it has the perfectly clean and sound, as can be said of no other process.

6. It so dresses and prepares it, that it has the perfectly clean and sound, and the perfectly clean and the perfectly clean the perfectly clean the perfectly clean the perfectly clean and the perfectly

if nail bags or canvas, or of the most sential Brassel lace."

7. It more than doubles the yeild of repared flax.

The London Morning Chronicle, speaks is follows of the experiments of spinning he flax on cotton machinery:—

"We stated on Monday last that we ad placed in our hands a quantity of flax oving and yarns span upon cotton machinery by the inventor. Since that perid we have had an opportunity of person-lily inspecting at Manchester the whole moccas connected with the invention, and he result has fully convinced us of its vacticability. The finest portion of the rarn span, in our opinion, and we were onfirmed in it by a gentleman of great experience and long connected with the inton trade, was equal in finenses to 120°s atton, the coarsest being equal to 60°s, the application of such a test as that of 20°s for the first time was certainly a nost severe one, the result, however, was effectly successful."

were one, the saucessful; ame paper says:—
may state, that from 11-3 cwt, of five prepared and cleansed upon teaped process, one cwt, of a sub-dentical with clean cotton, can be in at a cost of material of less than own. The cost of manual or melabor required in its preparation, g the expense of bleaching, an performed in a fewseconds, does unt to more than 7-16 of a penny od."

now mised; and as a fallow for wheat it is considered superior to any other crep it is considered superior to any other crep with seed at \$1 per baside, and \$10 per ton for the Flax, it is decidedly the best crep that can be raised, both for the land and the farmer. And as every acre that is designed for wheat will produce a fallow crop of Flax, there is no limit to the amount that may be raised. Only let the market be opened, and Ohn will produce more pounds of Flax than Georgia can of The Flax that is free \$60.1 at that.

The Flax that is free \$60.1 at that, the produce of the produce is the produce of the produ

The Boston correspondent of the New-uryport Herald writes as follows:— The Boston correspondent of the Newburyport Herald writes as follows:—
Our City Authorities found it almost manifelds to relectuate the amount of Cochine the Section of the Cochine the Section of Cochine th

the "Scottish Press" printed in Edinburgh, of Dec. 11th.

A meeting of the committee appointed at the recent public meetings, in Bristol Street Church, was held on Monday evening — Dr. Ritchie in the Chair.

The following Address to the American people, on the subject of thin law was read, and unanimously adopted:

ADDRESS

To the record of the Tailed State of Sensitive Committee.

ale of the United States of As by the Inhabitants of Edinburgh in Public Meeting assembled in Bristol Street Church, the 15th day of November, 1850.

Meding assembled in British Street Church, the 15th day of Norember, 1850.

Antracarsa,—We have heard with feelings of astonishment and pain, that the Congress of the United States of America has lately enacted a law in relation to Fugitive Slaves, which, in many of its provisions, as we read them, violates the rights and outrages the feelings of our common humanity. Formerly we were accustomed to admire the Constitution of your great Republic, and to dwell with pleasure on one of its fundamental principles, that "still men are born free and equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that amongst these are life, liberry, and the pursuit of happiness; a principle lying at the very foundation of true liberry, and essential to every compact designed for the good government and happiness of automs, and, although we were aware of the existence in some of your Southern States, of the revolting system of elavery, as well as of the clause in the Constitution, that no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, should in consequence of any law or regulation therein be discharged from such service or labor might under the law, be due — we always endeavored to arrive at the conclusion that the northern States, comprehending the real intelligence and power of the Union, discountemnanced and power of the Union discountemnanced and power of the Union discountemnanced and power of the Union discountemnanced and power of the care and the contract and the contract and the care and the

We conclude by addressing you, who are called on to suffer under the operation of this bed law, and expressing towards you our heartfelt sympathy. What shall we say? Men and bettnen many of you brethreu beloved, in Christ, our hearts are full—they bleed for you. Worful is the situation you are in, and at present human help is weak. But trust in 600. His eye is upon you. Infinite goodness is with Him. A little while, and the dark dough the in you over you will be disposled, and the daw fould that in you over you will be disposled, and the daw fould the in your your your you have you have liberty. We commend you to God and to his great loving kindness. He will case for you, and in His own good time will give you deliverance.

Sigist in barne, and of meeting
JOHN RITCHIE, D. D., Chairman.
HERRY WINIAN, Secretary.
The meeting instructed the Secretary to
transmit the Address to America, for publication in the newspapers in that country.

THE BRITISH CONSUL AND SOUTH

THE BRITISH CONSUL AND SOUTH

CAROLINA.

I have taken some pains to procure for you copies of the correspondence which has rethere are not as the consultation of the consultation, about the law of that State, which authorizes the imprisonment of free colored seament. You will observe by the colored seament of the law of the l

bush, and so escape with his life. He suf-fered much from thirst, and drank muddy water. When he resched the river, he as-cended it two or three hundred miles, when his danger from the Moors seemed so great, he resolved to furn book. July, 30th, 1796, he turned his face toward the Gambia, and arrived June 5th, 1797. He returned mostly by a different route, in company with s alore.

received great kindness from the Chee, which two slaves, and other presents. June 17th, 1707, the sailed for England and arrived December 25th.

On the 30th of January, 1805, he was sent out again for the same purpose. At one of the Cape De Verd Islands, St. Jugo, he took in forty-four asses, and provisions. On the coasts he took thirty-five soldiers, two sailors, and other workmen. With this company, (officers besides), their asses and baggage, they set out by land for the Niger again.—They had many troubles by the way; all were sick more or less, and before they reached the Niger only elever persons, out of forty-four were left; the rest died on the road. Soon the number was reduced to five.

of forty-four were left; the rest died on the road. Soon the number was reduced to five.

After providing themselves with canoes, he started down the Niger, if possible to find its outlet. They saw elephante, hip-poptiami, and crocodiles. November 17th, 1805, he wrote to hie wife and others, in his bost, near Sausanding, and sent his letters and journal to the Gambia, by Baoze, his guide. When he sent these, his last letters, he was in high spirits, and full of hope and confidence that he would soon be in England; hut after gliding down a few days, they came to a very narrow place in the river, where was stationed an army of natives, to step him. They shot arrows, and Park and his men fired susdets, and killed many. Seeing they were overpowered, Park, and all the white men, looped into the river, Avan ware naowsen, at a place called Boosea.

(27 The poeze principle would have saved him. Thus ended the wonderful, adventurous life of Muroo Park.

Your Missionary,

Your Missionary,
George Thompson.

HOW TO ATTAIN LONG LIFE.

He who strives after a long and pleasantterm of life must seek to maintain continual exponintity, and carefully to avoid everything which too violently taxes his feelings. Nothing more quickly consumes the viger of life than the violence of the emotions of the mind—We know that attained the continual to the continual t

## XXXI Congress --- 2d Session.

The House then went into Comittee of the Whole on the deficiency appropriation bill. Mr. Strong moved an amendment to the Tariff bill, providing for an increase of the duties on iron, and for a different system of valuation than that now adopted. Without acting upon the amendment, the Committee rose and the House adjourned. In the Senate on Wednesday, 29th, Mr. Hale presented petitions from Pennsylvania and New Hampshire, praying the repeal of the Fegitive Slave Law, and all other laws encouraging and supporting elavery; laid on the table.

The Senate committee report amendments to the Postage Bill—fixing rates, at three-cents; and five cents for half ounce letters, not prepaid. Postmaster's compensations not to exceed the amount of their salary for they are ending June 30, 1851. The provisionsex-excepting Newspapers from Postage for 50 milles and reduction of 50 per cent of postage on Magazines, if prepaid, is stricken out. They also struck out the provision taking away the right of exchange from those papers refusing to publish uncelled for letter.

In the House the Deficiency Bill was debated and passed.

The number of Immigrants who arrived at Boston during 1850 was 30,075. Of this number 5809 had been in the State before; for 21,375 commutation money was paid by masters or owners of vessels, and for 1200 accurity was taken that they should not become a public charge during their natural life. About 20,000 of this number were from Instand, and the remainder from other ports in Europe and the British Provinces.

## IS A FLYING MACHINE POSSIBLE?

Professor Filopenti, a distinguished scientific Italian, formerly professor of Mathematics at Bologna, and lately a member of the Roman Constituent Assembly, has furnished Roman Constituent Assembly, has turnmend us with his calculations to show the practicability of navigating the air. He proposes an aeronaut, upheld in the ordinary way by hydrogen g.es, and furnished with a steam engine, which shall set in motion an enormous pair of wings, composed of many rectangular practs, which are vertical when they strike back, and horizontal when they are returning. Professor Filopant has made elaborate and profound calculations, founded upon experience and theory, to find the degree of the resistance of the air, the power of steam, and the quentity of fould and water necessary to overcome that resistance; and what is the necessary size of the billion, or air-ship, as he calls it, to support so enormous a weight. He directed the belloon, or air-ship, as he calls it, to support so enormous a weight. He directed the inquient in, at a slight elevation above the ground; or even to make his way? of course at less speed) in a moderate wind blowing either directly or obliquely against the prow of the vessel. Should the wind be both contrary and of a velocity often to trevelve miles per hour, the air-ship would, retrograde, and descend at the nearest station.

The following are the general calculations of the Professor:

Porm of the Balloon — A cylinder ending in two hernispheree, with a claimeter of 60 feet, and the whole length 120 feet. The volume of the full cylinder is 130,143 cubic feet; charge seven-eighths of the volume; density of the course in the prow, moving with such velocity 11 miles per hour; resistance of the active milions of pounds raised one foot every minute.

Steam power equivalent to the above, equal to 501-2 horses; proposed locomotive equise (4 horses; total surface of the several materials, would be as follows:—Gas 14,2811 the; envelope and net, \$4.85; engine, 6,000 do; call and water for ten hours, 24,000 do; or a total weight of displaced air, or assembional force would be \$5.827, which is nearly \$82; tons. The weight of displaced air, or assembional force would be \$5.

en of purity, and some in ousness. Wherever it is agination adorns it with a

# STATE CONVENTION

## The Fugitive Law.

uraining of a spoiled child. The convention victed to continue its session through that day and avening.

The resolutions were spoken to in the course of the day by J. R. Clark of New Port land, Jabec C. Woodman, Dr. Peck, Rev. J. P. Fessenden, A. F. Farrar of Boston, Samuel Fessenden, Thomas B. Talbet, Mr. Rubly of Durham, the President of the Convention, Daniel O. Finch of Wisconsin, Rev. David Thurston of Wintbrop, Nathan S. Smith and Mr. Gilman of Mt. Vernon; and adapted.

In the evening after Mears: Pierce of Pennsylvanie, George H. Witherlee of Castine, Thomas Taylor of Portland and Rev. D. B. Randall, of Wayne had addressed the meeting, it was voted, that the proceedings and resolutions of the convention be published in all the papers in the state willing to publish them:

That the thanks of the convention be tendered to the proprietors for the use of the homes for the purposes of the convention to which the land of the convention to the convention to the land of the President of the belle and faith deliberation of the convention person that the convention to which the land presided over its deliberation of the convention by the President of the Penel and feithers.

After Prayer by Rev. David Thurston, the

After Prayer by Rev. David Thurston, the convention adjourned without day.

STEPHER C. FOSTER, President.

THORAS H. TALDOT, S. Socretarios.

THORAS H. TALDOT, S. Socretarios.

RESOLUTIONS.

RESOLUTIONS.

RESOLUTIONS.

RESOLUTIONS.

A convention of the socretarios. The simple Leavent of the political, but also a moral duty, imposed upon us, and limited by the law of God 1 and while we may not resid a law je not only a political, but also a moral duty, imposed upon us, and limited by the law of God 1 and while we may not resid a law jectome it subjects us to incomment which requires us to do a moral wrong, is in violation of "the bujber law," null, and void, and we are bound to discley it.

It is moral, errel, printical; that the slave trade from Maryland to Louisano is also immoral, errel, printeal; that the slave trade from Maryland to Louisano is also immoral, errel, printical; but the law, the slave hunter to sease another man's wite in New England, and dray let from her husband and home into slavery, there to live a life inter to the law of the discretable flaw of the discretable flaw of the discretable flaw of the discretable and may be commended to the commended of the co

the State to adopt anch measures of lequiation as will secure the inherites of all its extrave.

The right of private judyment and the duty of the Publish.

16. Resolved, That, whereas, Prove-stantism more than three conturners age, affirmed and provent of the contract of the publish of the

Congress, that have votes to for its repeal.

18. Resolved, That we respectfully but carnestly oull on the pulpit and religious press to stand by the principles of civil and religious liberty, now so formidably assailed by the slave power of our country. The fathful pulpit has ever been a most powerful halvark against oppression, and we rely on 31, still.

against oppression, and we rely on it still.

Miscolanous.

19. Resolved, That it is a matter of serious regret to the Christian Philauthropsit, that commerce, which, when legitimately pursued, is no benefices in its influence upon the progressive civilization of our race, should be so flar perverted as to be made an engine of operative a deadly blow at the free principles, which has attended our efforts in the anti-slavery cause, we have abundant reason to 29. Resolved, That in view of the success, which has attended our efforts in the anti-slavery cause, we have abundant reason to 21. Resolved, That the flagitions figitive enactment fearfully illustrates the character, designs, and already acquired power of slavery over our institutions, and the hearts of our country one.

and grant and the squares power of a decountry men.

22. Resolved, That the most effectual method of carrying forward the anti-slevery enters and that come what may, we will never cease our efforts in this cause, until therety shall be proclaimed throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof one of the principal endings of spreading truth and throwing light among the what people is the press, and we renewedly pledge ourselves to the support of our organ (the forthand lungure, and cordial our organ the forthand in true french of the cry and fee discussion.

LETTER FROM HON. HORACE MANN.

LETTER FROM HON. HORACE MANN.
Washington, Jan. 25, 1851.
Thomas H. Taldon, Esq.
Dear Six:—Your letter informs me that a meeting of persons "opposed to the Fagistive Slave Act," is to be held at Winthrop, on the 20th inst, and you do me the honor to ask my "opition of that 4ct, and the duty of the people with respect to it."
The law to which you refix is such a condensation of various impatites, that it is impossible, within the brief compass of a letter suitable for such an occasion, to analyze it, and lay open its manifold wickedness.
Among its attocious provisious, however,

blooded tyranny than this same Fogitive Sieve law.

One of the main causes of the war with Great Britain in 1812, was her impresement of our seame, —out for life, but for periods longer or shorter, during life. Should this law he allowed to continue, it cannot be reasonably doubted that it will be the cause of sending more northern freemen into all the horrors of southers alsvery, than were ever impressed from our merchant-ships by British men-of-war, great as that number was.

The law has hut just come into operation. Its capabilities of wickedness are not yet fully mibiled. I have beard of but one company of bandits who have been organized under it. In that case, it is now understood under it. In that case, it is now understood under it. In that case, it is now understood under it. In that case, it is now understood under it. In that case, it is now understood under it. In that case, it is now understood under it. In that case, it is now understood under it. In that case, and the devil is in it, if I don't find an owner for them." The northern co-patture in guilt was arrested for another offence, and on searching his trunk the letter was found.

I say the law is of so recent a date, that its diabolical capabilities are not yet fully developed. Yet it is now known that four free

opened, worthy of those capitalists who compose the "union and safety vigilance committees."

You must have observed how the proslavery champious at the north draw an inference of equal force in favor of the law, whether the person who is doomed to bondago under it be a free man or a slave. If nothing more this side the grave is ever heard of the victim who is seized and sent away, then of course, he was a slave, and all is right. But if the venal commissioner sends away Adam Gilson or any other freeman, and by one of those chances that vould hardly hapen once in a thousand times, he is restored; then it is claimed that such an event shows with equal clearness and force that so danger can exist under this law. Whoever has read our northern pro-alsevery inverspears, will remember that they urged this logic upon their readers in Gilson's case. Gilson being free, returned and all was right. Had he sunk into the abyse of slavery, ever to rise, then he would have been a slave, by virtue of Ingraham's certificate, and all would have been qually right. This dishobleal logic is not original. It was appropriately copied from the infernal practices of the Dark Ages, when the accused were cast into the water for trial, if they sunk it was all well for their innocence was vindicated. If they floated, they were guilty and to be put to death. S

ient Servant, HORACE MANN.

BOL, a commany only of any terrotom. The approximation of the control of the cont

Messrs. Fessenden, B. D. Peck, J. C. Wood man, Committee.

LETTER FROM HON. J. R. GIDDINGS

LETTER FROM HON. J. R. GIDDINGS

WASHINGTOR CITY, Jan. 234, 1851.
GRETLENES: —I rejoice that your peopless about to express their views upon the side close figures. Let w. I entertain no deals that Journfiths of the entire peoplation of the free States hold it in contempt. Such has been the force of public opinion in motel of the property of the pr

# Portland Inquirer.

THURSDAY, FERRITARY 6 185

# Mass Union Convention.

Piscataquis Convention.

Convention of the people in oppetition to the Fugi-Law will be beld at Dower, Thereday and Friday, 28 and 29, beginning at 10 obteck, A. M. r. Willer of Forland, and Mr. Walker of Bangor engaged to be there. Give notice, and have a large CZIAS BLANCHAKD

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

TEN THOUSAND COPIES

COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

The energy manifested in calling these, cheering. See the notices—make them knovery where, and relly, men and women, be and girls, for Liberty and Humanity.

AWFUL STEAM BOAT ACCIDENT.

## WALKS ABOUT TOWN.

# XXXI Congress--2d Session.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Travelling Agents.

L. D. SHORT.

JACOB AMES.

L. G. ELDRIDGE.

I.VQUIRER.

NOTICE TO AGENTS

MARRIAGES.

Anson, Mr. Noah Merrill to Miss Paulina Walker Rumford, Mr. Daniel Twombly to Miss Betsey J rick; Mr. Charles H. Philbrick to Miss Mary Roxbury. 20, Ill, Dec 25, Moses Gray, Esq., to Mrs Nan-daughter of the late Moses C. Gilman, of Me. port, Jan 19, by Rev, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. James Belfast, to Miss Harriet H. Shivley of Sears-

Lincolnville, the 21st, by James Perry, Esq., Mr. odom, 26th inst... by Rev. A. Dumbar, Mr. Jer-rebb to Miss Alice V. Hall, of Ruox. whereok, 13th inst, by Rev. L. Hussey, Mr. Rus-hird to Miss Margaret A. Seal, both of W. ley, Macs, Rev. James H. Burnbarn, pastor of crealist Society in Dadley, to Miss Mary A. vard. 26th, Mr. Geo. March to Miss Augusta Leonard F. Swears to Miss Catharine thoro', 27th, Capt. H. H. Love to Sopbronia Bulfinch.

DEATHS

Opera Chorus Concert!

CITY HALL!

OBSCOT MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION State of Maine.

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Machine, France, Control Covulces,
Control Control Covulces, Control Covulces, Control Covulces, Covu

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to be found in anythy in few Editable if which will be offered and his most revealed increased after the State of State of

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ond class price will be a first cabin par York to London and back, with every re

Maine Wesleyan Seminary.

hearts that passed her, where full as and hardened.

we would have turned back to go home, we would have turned back to go home, be thought again of her poor mother, went on; though where to go, she rot. She was to hecome a street ar! Where should street beggars go? I streets are laid out and named, and hered for them! Surely, if not home, where should they go? It was this ght that brought those crystal tears; started those deep and impressible; that choked her infant utterance, young boy,—a bright-looking little, w, chanced to pass her, as she walked well, and stopped. He caught the rof those tears in the sunshine, and ght smote his angel heart. He had known them himself; never once of them; knew not even what a real r was. He stopped suddenly before of them; knew not even what a real r was. He stopped suddenly before of them; knew not even what a real r was. He stopped suddenly before the could make him no reply; he heart was too full.

las anybody hur ty ou? "sked the gittle fellow.

No," answered the child, quite audi-

k know all!"

will." replied the manly boy.—
o you live?"
I you go with me?" asked Elise,
ightening.
et me go with you," said he,
the way!"

D. S. GRANDIN, M. D.



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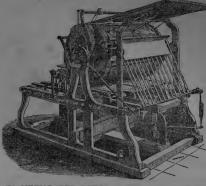
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